AND OPENED THE EXPORT EXPOSI-TION AT PHILADELPHIA.

President McKinley Enabled to Participate in the Quaker City Ceremonies by Use of the Wire.

MESSAGE FROM WHITE HOUSE

CONGRATULATING THE PROMOTERS OF THE COMMERCIAL SHOW.

Exhibits Not All Placed, but Twenty-Five Thousand People Admitted to the Grounds During the Day.

FEATURES OF THE EXERCISES

PARADE IN WHICH ADMIRAL SAMP-SON'S MARINES TOOK PART.

Addresses by Governor Stone and Representative Hepburn-Development of Our Foreign Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.-With ceremonies unattended by ostentation, the National Export Exposition was formally opened at noon to-day. Distinguished visitors from all sections of the country were in attendance, including representatives of the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, scientists and business and professional men. After the benediction, by Archbishop Ryan, which concluded the dedicatory exercises, a message was received from President McKinley extending greetings and officially opening the great exposition. When the message had been read the chorus of six hundred and the audience sang "The Star-spangled Banner," accompanied by the United States Marine

Band and the exposition organ. The exposition grounds were opened to the public at 8 o'clock this morning, and long before noon thousands of people had passed through the gates. The dedicatory ceremonies were held in the immense auditorsim, which was crowded to its capacity.

The first event of the day was the landing of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron at Chestnut-street pier. Carriages were in waiting and the naval officers were driven to the City Hall, where, in Mayor Ashbridge's office, they met Governor Stone and his staff, the officers and directors of the National Export Association, the officers and trustees of the Commercial Museum, the officers and managers of the Franklin Institute, various railway officials and about one hundred other prominent men of Philadelphia and other cities. Subsequently the company in the mayor's office re-entered the carriages and were conveyed to the exposition grounds, escorted by platoon of police and 250 marines of the North Atlantic squadron.

Arriving at the grounds the distinguished guests were escorted to the platform in the auditorium. In the absence of P. A. B Widener, president of the expositioin, the first vice president, W. W. Foulkerod, delivered the address turning the exposition ever to the Governor of Pennsylvania. Director General W. P. Wilson delivered an address on the inception, purpose, plan and scope of the exposition. "The purpose of his expositioin," said Director Wilson, "is

o show the foreign consumer what the merican manufacturer can make, and how neaply and how well he can make it. The governments of the whole world have been invited and have accepted the invitation to send their delegates; their leading chambers of commerce of every country of the world, organized bodies to which are intrusted the commercial affairs of their respective countries-have been invited, and have accepted

GOVERNOR STONE'S WELCOME. Governor Stone made an address welcoming the visitors, accepting the exposition and turning it over to the mayor of Philadelphia. He said, in part:

'The National Export Exposition makes its bow to the world and invites inspection of exhibits. It is the result of the work of two great Philadelphia institutions—the Philadelphia Museum and Franklin Institute. Its object is to increase the export trade of this country. It has invited foreign governments and foreign merchants to and inspect our wares and their the exposition this countr throws down the gauntlet to the world and challenges any and ail countries to produce articles as good and as cheap as these here exhibited. They are not confined to any particular line, but cover manufactured arles from a button to a locomotive. We lieve that we can sell the world our prodicts if we can offer the best goods for the east money. Trade between nations is not by sentiment or patriotism, but has its own natural laws. We have the argest export trade of any country in the Our exports of manufactured ar-

walue per day.
"We are selling our goods in every country on the globe for the reason and the only reason that we sell a better article for money than any other country can sell. We want the world's trade and our demand is supported alone by the merits of our prod-ucts. For years the protectionists of this country have claimed that protective tariffs orts would foster and build up adustries, would encourage capital to invest in manufacturing plants to supply home consumers with their products, and that with the increase in these industrial lants, there would come such sharp cometition as to reduce the price to consumers clow what it would be under free trade. The claims of the protectionists have been realized. Protective tariffs in this ountry have transferred the competition porters under free trade to a ompetition between home producers, under rotection, and to-day the home producer

as a guarantee of the home trade, which duces him to embark in manufacturing and the home consumer has his goods at greatly reduced prices, some of them for less than the tariff on similar imported ar-Our industries have outgrown the wants of this country and our products are now competing with the foreign producer, not in our territory, but in his territory. This foreign demand has relieved the presare here and helped prices. We are now airly in the race for the world's trade. he great problem with our manufactur s has been to preserve and maintain our igh prices paid for labor and still undersell our foreign competitors. This has been one without decreasing the quality of our roducts. The average price of labor in this ountry is double that of any other councompetition with us and labor is the al cost in any product. This has been a difficult obstacle to overcome, but the question has been solved by the skill and enius of the American mechanic and in-Americans have had faith in the their country and did not hesitate

to invest their money freely for the best plants possible and plants of a permanent "American workmen have much to do with our ability to export, because although they receive on an average more than double the wages per day they turn out nearly double the work and adapt themselves to conditions foreign workmen will not. They have never opposed the introduction of modern methods of labor-saving deas they do abroad. Their work is

characteristic energy, adaptability, esprit de corps, ingenuity and opportunity to advance have advanced American manufacture and made it possible to export. They are not mere machines, but men who think. Many of our best inventions and improvements of the property of the company of the com ments come from workmen in humble em-

'Our only drawback is shipping facilities. We have protected and fostered our industries, but we have neglected our shipping. To-day our exports are carried in foreign ships and we are paying \$180,000,000 each year to foreign shipowners. This is a reflection on our statesmanship. It ought not to be. Our ocean freight should be carried in American ships. If the circumstances do not justify the construction of American ships in American docks, Congress should, by subsidy or otherwise, make it an induce-ment to capital to embark in this enter-prise. Our flag should be more often seen flying from the mast of ocean ships and our Nation should appear abroad what it really is at home."

MR. HEPBURN'S ORATION. Mayor Ashbridge accepted the exposition from the Governor, and then Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the congressional committee on interstate and foreign commerce, delivered the oration of

the day. He said in part: "A government in which the political power is in the hands of its citizens derives its right to endure from the consent of the majority. This is markedly true in our government. Our institutions, our social order our recognition of property rights can only endure so long as the people who possess political power-who exercise the right to vote-are contented with them. Whenever a large majority become dissatisfied with them and desire a change a change will be

"All assaults upon a nation's money, propositions to debase it, to cheapen it in any way, to make it unduly redundant have their first impulse in a discontent that demands property readjustments. So long as the homes of the laboring masses are homes of contentment our people will regard their government, with all of its institutions, as the best on earth.

"There are nineteen millions of people in the United States who labor, who earn wages, who aid in creating wealth. Fif-teen millions of this number possess the en-tire political power of the Nation. The perpetuity of this government is dependent upon keeping this great army of laborers employed, and, being employed, content. The preservation of this labor field, a labor field in which every man can have place to work, have a satisfactory wage and to as to make places for the additional million women and youth who are seeking places in it, is the great problem that we

must solve."
The demands of agriculture, Mr. Hepburn will not enlarge the Nation's labor to any extent owing to the use of imggregate of human labor on the farm le must look for increased employ nent. Even this field, said the speaker, is tions, but more especially because of the want of markets. Unlimited markets, he delared, will solve all the questions of labor nd wages which may confront the country more than we

buy," he continued, "but to keep our peoed we must do more. And again say that the necessity to keep men so ed is the great question before us and that can only be solved by securing our full share of trade in the markets of the world; and in efforts to secure we mus the great nations. These nations are now engaged in a struggle as bitter and as remorseless as any that have ever engaged the martial spirit of men. This reaching out for more and more of trade and commerce finds its impulse in the desire, the mperative necessity of keeping employed

he masses of men. portant of aids to the American manufacern arms are, what a battleship is in martial contests this export exposition that is opened to-day is to be to us in our efforts merce. It might be well called a university commerce. The government of Philadelphia, the government of Pennsylvania the government of the United States are in full sympathy with the purpose of th n this exposition the splendid possibilities id come from the work of its Its founders have done their duty nobly and well, both in conception

execution, and they stand before you ay in their turn challenging the people of the whole country to a performance of their duty in extending our national com-M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

The benediction was pronounced by Arch bishop Ryan, of this city, and at its conclusion, at 2:14 o'clock, a telegraph instrument was moved to the front of the stage and communication was effected with the White House, at Washington. First Vice President Foulkrod informed President McKinley over the wire that the exposition was ready for him to declare open. The President in mediately sent the following message:

"The opening of the national export exposition marks another important and most gratifying advance in the extension of our trade and commerce and the promotion of more cordial relations in these respects with other nations. Accept for yourself and your associates my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the abundant realization of your most sanguine hopes of success and in-fluence of this undertaking."

This message was read by Vice President Foulkrod, after which he announced that President McKinley, who was at that moment waiting at the White House for the purpose, would touch the key of the tele graph instrument at Washington communicating with the instrument on the stage, and thus signify his participation in the exercises. This was done and in the momentary silence the click of the instrument was heard at a considerable distance from the stage. This concluded the exercises and the auditorium was thrown open to the public and the prominent guests inspected the buildings, grounds and exhibits.

While the exposition is not ready in every detail, the condition of the big show at present is fully up to the expectation of the management. There was considerable delay in getting some of the exhibits in place, but it is expected all will have been put in position by the time a week has elapsed. There was a large crowd at the exposition to-night. The admissions for the day and night aggregated about twenty-five thou-

Indiana's Greeting to the Exposition. At noon yesterday Governor Mount sent the following telegram to Director General Wilson, of the National Export Exposition: "Indiana sends greeting and best wishes for the success of the exposition."

Quite a number of merchants and manufacturers of Indiana will attend the exposition, and the Indianapolis Board of Trade will be represented at the International Commercial Congress, which meets Oct. 10. "A number of Indianapolis business men have informed me that they will go to the exposition," says W. C. Grigsby, who is assisting the department of publicity in interesting Indiana merchants in the advantages of the congress and exposition. "There may be an organized party leaving some time next month, but the matter has not developed as yet. Secretary Kennedy, of the state fair, has kindly given space for a few of the art posters of the export exposition, and these will be prominently displayed to the visitors next week."

HAGGARD OFF FOR ALASKA.

The Famous Novelist Leaves Vanconver for the Gold Fields.

is traveling incognito.

Killed While Resisting Arrest. CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.-While resisting arrest to-day Thomas Skelton seriously wounded Officer Lemmick. The officer then its views on the subject. This article is shot and killed Skelton. The latter was a noted character in police circles.

FORECAST OF KRUGER'S ANSWER RECEIVED IN LONDON.

An Unqualified Acceptance by the Transvanl of Britain's Demand Considered Very Doubtful.

ONE THOUSAND MEN STRENGTHEN-ING THE DEFENSES OF PRETORIA.

Kruger Said to Be Awaiting Advices from the Orange Free State Before Taking Further Steps.

ADVICE FROM M. DELCASSE

THE TRANSVAAL URGED TO ACCEP CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSAL.

Feeling Running High at Johannesburg-Pessimistic View of the Situation Taken at Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says: "It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given.' The Paris correspondent of the Times says that M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, has directed the French consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade Presi-

dent Kruger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly to-day (Thursday.) Individually members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands. On the other hand a rumor is current that President Kruger favors compliance and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but

the general public is pessimistic." The Times publishes the following from Johannesburg: "The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State continues. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running very high and unless President Kruger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyoud a seven years' franchise."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says: "A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed. It is reported that both Raads will adjourn at the end of the week to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that when Mr. Conyingham Greene, the British diplomatic agent, suggested forty-eight hours as the period within which the reply of the South African Republic was expected, the Transvaal representative replied: "If your suggestion is serious, the reply will be ready in fortyeight minutes." President Kruger's intimates, according to the Daily Chronicle,

are pessimistic regarding the situation. An Associated Press dispatch from Pretoria says: "The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this (Thursday) evening, President Kruger having left at 4 o'clock and not having returned. It is understood that the government will draw up the reply in its final form to-morrow (Friday) morning and immediately submit the same to the Volksraad. The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and among other features the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted. The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon."

THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY. Forecast Received at the British Col-

onial Office.

LONDON, Sept. 14 .- A forecast of the draft of the Transvaal's reply to the last note of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, now under discussion by the Volksraad, has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, but its nature is not yet known. At the Colonial Office a reporter of the Associated Press was informed that nothing will be given out for the present. It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the commander-inchief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who mmediately summoned Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former quartermaster general, the prospective commander of the British forces in Natal.

South African advices continue most conflicting regarding the tenor of President Kruger's answer. The Morning Post, in a second edition, prints a special dispatch from Pieterarmitzburg, capital of Natal, saying the reply is "truculent, loquacious and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs saying the outlook is of the gloomiest character. The Cape Town papers themselves take a more coneful view of the situation, basing their belief on the probable acceptance by President Kruger of the franchise measures suggested in Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch. But even they admit it is impossible to learn or foreshadow President Kruger's attitude toward the suzerainty of Great Britain, which, after all, is still the main issue.

While the staff of the Foreign Office will maintain continuous communication tonight with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, it is not believed now that the result of the debate in the Volksraad will be received before Friday.

Dispatches from Cape Town, dated midnight, attach great importance to an article Haggard, the English novelist, left for in the Onsland, the organ of the Afrikander Alaska this morning in company with Lord Bund, which urges the Transvaal govern-Ernest Hamilton. They are members of an | ment to renew its offer regarding a con-English mining syndicate whose interests ference, declaring that there is no reason are in the Atlin district. The famous author | why the Transvanl should not accept a conference and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that, therefore, there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either government to abandon understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikander caucus held to discuss the

Chamberlain note, and it is understood that the argument has been fortified by strong messages to Pretoria, urging the Volksraad to forego the suzerainty objection and to concede the British proposals. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has wired President Kruger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

Will Stand by the Transvaal. BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.-The members of the Raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for an extraordinary session at a moment's notice. The burghers of the Orange Free State, at a meeting just held, passed a resolution to stand BOERS PREPARING FOR WAR | shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in case of hostilities.

MR. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held This Morning -Many Floral Tributes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-The funeral of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will take place to-morrw. The service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church at 10 o'clock in the morning. Rev. Dr. David H. Greer will officiate and Bishop Henry C. Potter will be present and assist. Just previous to the church service a short one will be held at the house. This will be attended only by the immediate members of the family. The ceremony at the church will be simple. This is the wish of Mrs. Vanderbilt. The body will repose in the coffin, covered with black cloth, with silver plates and handles; on it will also be flowers. The main body of the church will be reserved for the members of the family, intimate friends and representatives of the business, benevolent and charitable institutions with which Mr. Vanderbilt was identified. After the service the body will be taken to West Forty-second street. There a special ferry boat will be in waiting and the body and the funeral party will be carried to Staten island. Arriving there the funeral party will drive to the Vanderbilt mausoleum, in the cemetery a New Dorp. There the last service, conducte also by Dr. Greer, will be held.

The body of Mr. Vanderbilt was placed today in the coffin, which was smothered beneath flowers. Floral pieces kept arriving at the house all day. They came from hundreds of friends. Huge piles of letters and telegrams of condolence also continued to pour into the house during the day. None of these was made public.

The Vanderbilt offices in the Grand Central Station will be closed until noon to morrow out of respect to the memory of Mr. Vanderbilt. The directors of the Vanderbilt system will meet next Tuesday forenoon and it is expected that some action will be taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Word was received to-day that Alfred Vanderbilt had been located in the interior of China. Senator Depew said, to-night that it was improbable that the young man would come home, as it would take hir weeks to reach here.

DRESS

TO BE WORN BY LATIN-AMERICAL DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary of State Hay Alleged Have Warmly Indersed the Proposition of Senor Arriaga.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.-A special to Times-Herald from Washington says: "Diplomatic and official circles are discussing with interest a rumor that the secretary of state has warmly indorsed the adoption of a special court dress uniform. Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, the present dean of the Latin-American diplomatic corps, is the father of this innovation. Ever since he succeeded to the deanship on the death of Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador, Senor Arriaga has been urging the adoption of a ceremonious uniform by his colleagues. This has always been a fad with some of the Central and South American ministers, but Senor Romero, who was personally austere and formal, always set his face against such display upon the part of republican representatives. In | ing the Twentieth Kansas and the troop order to remove the objections of several of his confreres Senor Arriaga determined to sound the American secretary of state as to his views upon this absorbing matter. He was pleased that the idea found singular

favor with Mr. Hay. When the subject was broached some the South American diplomats were very much afraid of offending the taste of the officials of the United States by appearing in special uniform. Mr. Hay informed Senor Arriaga that, so far was he from objecting, that he cordially indorsed the project as a move in the right direction. He went further and stated that the customs which have grown up in the United States of restricting its ambassadors, ministers and other diplomatic officers to the severe black evening dress were now, to say the least, obsolete. Indeed the practice exposed the American diplomat to the charge of ostentation more than if he were clothed in the most gorgeous raiment. His plain black was a conspicuous display of republican humility and might well be dropped as a concession to the taste of the rest of the world. At any rate, it would be more in consonance with good taste to accord to the usual fashion than to be conspicuously dif-

Acting under this approval Senor Arriaga his Latin-American brethren have ordered their uniforms from Paris and will add to the splendor of the state ceremonies at the White House and other functions next winter. The exact design of these uniforms is left largely to the taste of the Paris court tailors, but in general features it will be a sort of tuxedo coat, with gold frogs down the front and a wide fringe of gold embroidery around the hem. The color of the garments will vary with the countries represented. Besides the coat there will be knickerbocker trousers and silk stockings and pumps. The main part of the costume is thus decided upon, but there is still considerable discussion going on among the South Americans as to whether it will be proper for them to wear swords when in full court dress upon solemn

STRICKEN WITH VERTIGO

Robert J. Burdette Unable to Deliver His Lecture.

HANFORD, Cal., Sept. 14 .- Robert J. Burdette, who was engaged to open the Hanford lecture course, appeared before a large audience to-night. He had proceeded but a few moments when he was stricken with vertigo and the audience was dismissed. Mr. Burdett is in the care of local physicians at a hotel.

Decision in \$800,000 Damage Case. MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 14.—The \$880,000 suit of Nestor & Reidinger against the
Diamond Match Company was taken from
the United States Circuit Court jury to-day
by Judge Severans and a verdict ordered
for the defendant. Damages were claimed struction of logs in Ontonagon river

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S TRIBUTE TO NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.

tood by the Flag in the Philippines and Kept It Stainless, Though Entitled to Muster Out.

TRANSPORT TARTAR TO SAIL Educated Redskins to Join Captain

FINALLY GRANTED CLEARANCE PA-PERS BY HONG-KONG OFFICIALS.

Report that the Vessel Was Overloaded Said to Have Been Started by Discharged Soldiers.

TO BE ENLISTED

CAPTAIN TILLMAN GRANTED PER-MISSION TO RECRUIT A COMPANY.

Details of the Capture of the Steamer Saturnus by Filipinos-Denby and Worcester to Return.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.-In his address to the First Nebraska Regiment, at Lincoln to-day, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn read a message from President McKinley, prefacing it as follows:

"It is with deep regrets that I have to announce to you that affairs of state preclude President McKinley from being present with us on this occasion. To the volunteers of Nebraska he sends by me his greetings and congratulations in these words:

" 'Pressure of public business prevents m from accepting the very cordial invitation extended to participate in the welcome to be accorded the First Nebraska Volunteers. It is a source of great regret to me that shall be unable to be present, and while cannot give myself that pleasure I am glad to have this opportunity to express to the officers and men of the regiment my sincere greetings and congratulations. The Nebraska volunteers were among the first to respond to the call of the executive. How conspicuously they have realized every patriotic expectation is known to their State and country. With the other splendid regiments of volunteers and regulars they rendered devoted and uncomplaining service; for months they refused to avail themselves of the privilege of muster out; they sustained and strengthened the government;

they stood by the flag and kept it stainless "'At this time of home-coming and reunion it is a source of deep gratification that the health of the regiment is good, its morale of the best and that the losses sustained have been no greater, although relatively larger than in most of those serving

in the Philippines. "'Our thoughts go out to the absent one who, by sickness or death, have made de voted sacrifice in the Nation's service. The families of these brave men have our loving sympathy and the heroism of their deeds will grow brighter with each passing year. "'I send every good wish that the wel come given to the First Nebraska may be most generous and patriotic.' "

TRANSPORT RELEASED.

The Tartar Granted Clearance Paper by Hong-Kong Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Clearance p pers have been allowed the Tartar at Hong-Kong. It is expected she will proceed to the United States at once. The information that clearance had been allowed came in dispatch to Adjutant General Corbin this morning from Colonel Metcalf, commandaboard the transport. It is supposed that clearance papers were allowed on the suggestion of the British Foreign Office to the British governor at Hong-Kong that it would be unwise to interfere with American crowded and that the food was as good as that on other transports leaving Manila. He says that the trouble arose among the discharged regular soldiers who were returning home on board the ship. General Otis wired to-day: "No complaints received of overcrowding Tartar before sailing. Troops and others on Tartar supplied with same kind of food as troops you mention. Discharged soldiers, of whom Tartar carries 407, apt to be fault-finding.'

The incident is now regarded as closed It is learned at the State Department that the representations made to Mr. Choate, our ambassador at London, on this subject were not in the nature of a protest.

Effort to Save the Hooker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- A cable dispatch received from Quartermaster Miller, of Manila, gives information concerning the cable ship Hooker, which was wrecked on a reef near Corrigedor island more than a month ago. It says: "Position of Hooker on reef shows slight alteration for better. Bids for saving vessel and cargo opened Sept. 15. Have sent to Hong-Kong for ap-

ARE THE CHINESE CITIZENS?

Interesting Question in View of Gen-

eral Otis's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-The Manila merican, a copy of which has been received at the War Department, discusses the Chinese situation in the Philippines, and what it has to say becomes interesting in view of the order of General Otis to enforce the Chinese immigration laws and Chinese exclusion act against the Chinese in the Philippines. The paper says: "In the native inhabitants of these islands the Chinese long ago discovered a kindred race; the climate suited him and he found the country naturally richer and less crowded than China. Since then he has been here and as the country cannot very well do without him, it is safe to say he is here to stay. His sojourn in the land and his association with the natives modified his ideas a little. Most of the Chinos born in the islands have foresworn their allegiance to the Emperor of China. They wear no queue and after living their life there they have no desire that after death their bodies should rest in the soil of "the Flowery Kingdom." Chinos have intermarried largely with the Tagalos and Mestizos, and as a class the Chinese-Mestizos have seemingly more than held their own. Under the Spanish regime many of them had acquired wealth and received appointments to important positions. Today there are lots of Chinese-Mestizos officers in the insurgent army and they are ncers in the insurgent army and they are, as to make the looting more easy and the said to be the bitterest insurrectes of all. I capture of the vessel and its valuable cargo, Most of the Mostizos are of the Catholic

faith and numerous Chinos have been con-Philippines have already made some progress, it is possible that education and changed conditions will do much for their children. But the problem is not one of posterity alone. The Chinos of the present must be first considered. Is he entitled to ATTENDANCE AT THE CHICAGO all the rights that will be given the Flipinos, and is the status of his citizenship to be the

"The laws of the United States forbid the naturalization of Chinese, but the Chines who were born here or who were in the Philippines at the time the islands passed under American control might stand on a different footing."

INDIANS TO FIGHT FILIPINOS.

Tillman's Company.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-James H. Tillman, a son of ex-Representative Tillman, of South Carolina, and who served as colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish war, has been promised by the President a captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments. Colonel Tillman came to Washington hoping to raise an independent company of scouts. The President did not approve of forming any independent commands at this time, but said there was no objection to enlisting a certain proportion of Indians in a company which he authorized Captain Tillman to organize. A. A. Girard. formerly of the Rough Riders, has been PINGREE SPEAKS AT NIGHT named as first lieutenant of Captain Tillman's company.

One platoon of the company will be composed of educated Indians, leading men of the Chippewa, Nez Perces and other tribes. Chiefs Joseph and Pug-a-ma-gi-sling of these tribes are much interested in the work and have been in Washington with Captain Tillman. The two remaining platoons will be composed of South Carolinians. Recruiting stations will be opened in South Carolina and St. Paul, Minn. Already enough men to fill a regiment have applied, so the question of personnel is only one of selec-

Captain Tillman was the youngest colonel in the Spanish war and is vice commander of the Spanish War Veterans' Association Lieutenant Girard is chief of ordnance and a member of the council of administration of the same organization.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH. Two Soldiers Convicted of Criminally

Assaulting Filipino Women. MANILA, Sept. 11, via Hong-Kong, Sept. 14.-The local papers assert that Corporal Damhoffer and Private Conine, of Company B. Sixteenth Infantry, have been sentenced to death by court-martial, and that Private McBennett has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, for having criminally assaulted native women in Manila a month ago. The crimes, it is said, greatly aroused

The papers assert also that General Otis has recommended that President McKinley approve the sentences and that he desires a public execution of the men sentenced to death as a warning against a repetition of the crime.

ALLEGES CORRUPTION.

Former Volunteer Makes Charges Against Officials at Mantia. DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.-Napoleon E Guyot, late private of Company G, First Colorado Volunteers, who during the last three months of 1898 served as a clerk under Major Kilbourne and later Lieutenant Colonel Potter, auditor of public accounts, Manila, publishes this evening a signed statement in which the gravest charges of corruption are made against the American officials in Manila. He says an examination of the vouchers forwarded to Washington will show that exorbitant prices are paid for all kinds of supplies purchased in Manila; that vast quantities of high-class wines and other supplies have been purchased ostensibly for the Spanish hospitals, while in the American hospitals only the coarsest supplies are furnished. He says court-martials of private soldiers charged with selling government property have been stopped because they would result in the exposure of official rascality. The robberies, he asserts, will aggregate an enormous sum.

CAPTURE OF THE SATURNUS.

Details of the Looting of a Steamer by Filipino Rebels. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- A report has been received by mail at the War Depart-

ment giving an account of the capture and

destruction of the steamer Saturnus, which

carried \$40,000 in cash and a valuable cargo. The report follows: "The United States gunboat Pampanga transports. Another dispatch from Colonel ing news of the capture of the steamer of Metcalf in reply to one sent yesterday Saturnus, belonging to the Compania Maritima. The facts, as gathered from those who know, are as follows: The Saturnus sailed from Manila on the morning of July | of Indiana; Prince, of Texas, and Collins, of 30 for San Fernando de la Union, on the north side of the gulf of Lingayan, Cavayan, Currimao and Aparri, all of which are northern ports. It is supposed the vessel arrived off San Fernando on the 31st ultimo. When discovered by the gunboat Pampanga she was lying with her nose buried in th sand of the shore south of the city of San Fernando. Both anchors were out and smoke which hovered closely over the ves-

sel showed her to be on fire. Small boats, with native crews, could be seen carrying the cargo of the burning vessel ashore. "Little suspecting the true condition of affairs, the gunboat Pampanga sent a boat out to the burning vessel to investigate, but upon the approach of the boat with her American blue jackets the natives immediately retired and opened fire upon th boat's crew, using Mauser and Remington rifles from concealed trenches and sending shells from two three-inch guns-which formed a concealed battery-over and close

"The watchful officers on the Pampangi

mmediately ordered the fire from the rebe trenches to be returned by the crew of the gunboat and under cover of the guns of the warship the boat reached the Saturnus. A brief inspection of the vessel showed every indication that she had been looted by the rebels, but the examination failed to disclose any sign of the crew or anything to indicate that a struggle had taken place on board. The boat's crew then attempted to raise the anchors, but, failing in this they cut the anchor chains and attached a hawser from the Pampanga to the Sa turnus. An attempt was then made to pull her out of the mud, but was unsuccessful. The Pampanga then abandoned the wrecked Saturnus and signaled the Concord, whi was sighted as she was crossing the Gulf of Lingayen, and reported all the facts of the discovery to her commander. The Pampanga thereupon was ordered to Manil report the affair while the Concord mained to attend to the rebels and wreck. When the gunboat left the scene the flames on the Saturnus had enveloped the vessel and she, to all appearances, was

"The Saturnus was commanded by Capt Antonio Aralucea and had two officers three engineers and a crew of thirty-six natives. It is supposed that all were taken prisoners by the rebels. The cargo of the vessel consisted of 520 cases of petroleum of ten gallons to the case, 600 demijohns of wine, 143 barrels of wine, 80 sacks of rice, 10 cases of linen cloth, 7 cases of money, containing \$40,000 in cash, and 1,946 package and bales of various kinds. In addition to the cargo the vessel carried twenty-six passengers and two children, all of whom were either Filipinos or Chinos. There is absolutely no truth in the rumor of the as-

"The steamer Union, be'onging to the Compania General de Tobacco, which sailed a few days after the Saturnus for the same ay with the informa tion that the United States gunboat Par-agua refused permission to her to enter the port of San Fernando and ordered her to return to Manila.

some of the passengers were in league with the rebels and, knowing that the insurgents had a concealed battery planted there, ran the vessel ashore under the rebel guns so as to make the looting more easy and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

TRUST CONFERENCE IS SMALL.

Less Than Half the Delegates Expected Are Present, and Little Chance

of Harmonious Action.

ONLOOKER BEVERIDGE

THE SENATOR WITNESSES A FEW CLASHES AND LISTENS TO TALK.

Remarks of Ex-Secretary Foster, Prof. Gunton and Other Trust Defend-

ers Meet with Objection.

MANY CURIOUS PEOPLE TURN OUT TO HEAR THE GOVERNOR,

Who Repeats His Well-Known Views on the Effect of Combinations on the Middleman and the Toiler.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.-Enthusiastic interest and a crowded hall put to-night's session of the conference on trusts sharply in contrast with the forenoon and afternoon gatherings, which were very small. Central Music Hall was packed with an audience that represented nearly every class of people. Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was the star attraction. The Governor was received with applause so fervent that it was several minutes before he could proceed with his address. He was obliged to rise several times after taking his seat and bow his acknowledgments before the audience would allow the chairman to introduce the next speaker. The house was divided against itself during the address of the next speaker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster. The audience finally became so demonstrative in interrupting the speaker with questions and remarks that a delegate asked the chair to clear the galleries unless the interruptions ceased.

Among the delegates and visitors who arrived to-day were J. G. W. Cowles, Cleveland Board of Trade; Attorney General Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana.

The second day's session of the conference opened this morning, with William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, in the chair and a falling off in the attendance of both

delegates and spectators. THE FIRST CLASH. Chairman Howe proceeded at once to business by putting before the house a resolution introduced by F. C. Perr, of Missouri, for the appointment of an important committee on resolutions He called for a

committee of fifteen, to be selected by Chairman Howe. To this committee all resclutions, according to Mr. Farr, were to be referred without reading or debate. An amendment was immediately proposed various speakers vigorously urging that the resolution be amended to allow the appointments to the committee to be made by the delegates themselves, one committeeman from each State. The original motion was not acted upon, but the amendment in regard to the manner of appointment was

carried by a standing vote-99 to 14. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, rising from a far corner, declared that it was unfair to bind the delegates by resolution. The debate waxed warm and delegates, clamoring for recognition, rose in every part of the house with their hands up like Board of Trade men in the heat of action. Ex-Governor Luce, of Michigan, thundered that the reference to a committee without reading or debate meant that many a wellmeant effort would go to sleep in the hands of the committee-and "sleep the sleep of death." At this sally there was a ripple of merriment which ceased with the class of others who wished to be heard. Taylor

Illinois, were heard. The pro-trust people and the antis were fearful that one side or the other would secure control and bind the minority to something of which they disapproved. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha

Bee, earned applause in an earnest speech in which he declared that the people of the United States had the courage of their convictions. He averred that the conference should adopt such resolutions as it saw fit. It remained for W. Bourke Cockran to repeat his performance of yesterday, when he restored harmony, which was lost in an endeavor to secure a committee on programme. Upon his suggestion it was finally decided that the committee on resolutions consist not only of one representative of each State delegation, but of each national organization. To this committee it was resolved that all resolutions be referred without reading or debate.

THE TARIFF CONDEMNED. Mr. Lawson Purdy, of the New York Tariff Reform Club, was then introduced, opening the tariff debate. He said: "I do not contend that the only cause for combinations which restrain trade is the tariff, but the tariff does foster and assist in maintaining such combinations. I believe we have passed the point where any objection can be raised to the abolition of protective duties on the ground that they sustain or raise wages. The truth is that the tariff, by shutting out foreign competition, enables the trusts to shut down domestic factories, employ less labor and thereby reduce wages. Mills make money by shutting down instead of the production of goods." Byron W. Holt, of the New England Free

Traders' Club, followed. John F. Scanlan, of Illinois, took up the cudgel on behalf of the protectionists. He called forth a storm of mingled hisses and applause by declaring that it was a brave man who, after the experience of the last few years, would advocate a policy of free trade. He compared the conditions of the country at various times to show that prosperity was greatest when the tariff was

Congressman Thomas Updegraf, of Iowa, followed in defense of the protective tariff. A paper under the caption, "Excessive Financial Energy," prepared by Horatio W. Seymour, was read, reasoning that, without the tariff, the trust is impossible. The afternoon session was devoted to pepers on "The Relation of Agriculture to Trusts." Dudiey Wooten acted as chairman for the session, but presided over delegations even thinner than they were during the forenoon. W. Bourke Cockran was missed from the ranks of the New Yorkers but these gentlemen asserted that he had